DISABLED PERSONS BULLETIN

SPECIAL ISSUE 1993 • WORLD CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS • Nos. 1 & 2, 1993

World Conference on Human Rights places disabled persons on the agenda

Contents

World Conference on Human Rights places disabled persons on the agenda 1

Background to the Conference 2

Specific issues addressed at the Conference 3

Enhancing effectiveness of United Nations human rights mechanisms 3

General Assembly passes resolution on mental health care principles 4

Joint statement by international NGOs at the World Conference on Human Rights for mental health and psychiatric rehabilitation 4

Standard Rules adopted by the General Assembly 4

United Nations agencies and the World Conference on Human Rights 5

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific 5

Fewer than 10 per cent of the world's population participate in the process that shapes their lives 5

Prevention of disability due to armed conflict 6

Rights of children 6

Rights of persons with disabilities in the labour-market 6

Disabled persons' rights promoted through community-based rehabilitation 7

Country profiles

Australia Austria Japan Spain 7

Role of non-governmental organizations at the Conference 8

Focus on the rights of deaf people 8

Human rights are universal, and thus include persons with disabilities unrestrictedly, because people are born free and equal, and have the same inalienable rights to life and welfare, education and work, independent living and access to active participation in all aspects of society.

Disabled persons protesting lack of accessibility

The World Conference on Human Rights concluded its two-week session at Vienna on 25 June 1993, having forged what Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali called "a new vision for global action for human rights into the next century". In the Vienna Declaration *(cont.)*

and Programme of Action, adopted after a number of controversial matters were settled in extended drafting sessions, the Conference enumerated a broad range of human rights and fundamental freedoms to which participating Governments reaffirmed their commitment. The document also called for numerous specific measures designed to strengthen international human rights instruments and their monitoring mechanisms and to improve the coordination of United Nations human rights activities, including those in the disability field.

The Conference recommended that the General Assembly begin to consider in 1993, as a matter of priority, the question of establishing a High Commissioner for Human Rights for the promotion and protection of all human rights, including **the rights of disabled persons.**

It reaffirmed that people, including those with disabilities, are the central subject of human rights and freedoms and must be the principal beneficiaries of those rights. As a milestone, the Conference was convened to directly address the obstacles to progress and to examine the relationship between development and the enjoyment by all, including disabled persons, of their civil and political as well as economic, social and cultural rights.

Diverse participation by Governments and NGOs

Representatives of 171 States participated in the Conference. Intergovernmental organizations, specialized agencies and United Nations human rights entities also took part. During the general debate, the Conference was addressed by 11 heads of State or Government, one Vice-President, 70 Ministers for Foreign Affairs, 16 Justice Ministers, 13 other Ministers and 56 other government representatives, who expressed concern for a number of human rights issues, including the rights of disabled persons. The participants also included six special guests of the Secretary-General, Boutros Boutros-Ghali, eight well-known human rights advocates, and representatives of specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations, as well as 13 representatives of United Nations human rights entities. Some 119 observers for non-governmental organizations took part in the plenary debates.

Ibrahima Fall, Conference Secretary-General, during a meeting of the Conference
UN photo 183258/H. Minich

Non-governmental organizations, including those of disabled persons, participated in the Conference at an unprecedented level. They addressed the plenary, giving voice to the many hundreds of victims of human rights abuses all over the world, and even contributed to the successful negotiation of the final Declaration. More than 3,000 representatives of 813 non-governmental organizations attended the Conference, while approximately 2,100 government representatives participated.

Tributes

At the closing meeting of the Conference, which began on 14 June, Alois Mock, Foreign Minister of Austria and President of the Conference, said the Conference resembled a living mosaic and reflected the human rights situation, with many single pieces being refined before they formed a coherent whole. He warned, however, that the fight for human rights was not over. He called on participants to take firm action to see that the final document became a living reality.

Ibrahima Fall, Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights and Secretary-General of the Conference, said that the mobilization for and participation in the Conference might well be one of its most significant outcomes. He stated that history would judge us not by the words on the pages of the Declaration, but by the sincerity of our efforts and the success we achieved in changing the way people lived. He stressed the importance of the direct participation of children, women and minority groups, such as disabled persons, from all over the world.

In a message to the Conference, United Nations Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali said that by adopting the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action for Human Rights, the Conference had renewed the international community's commitment to the promotion and protection of all human rights. It had taken into consideration, as never before, the concerns of the United Nations to make human rights a priority in its actions worldwide. Responding to the Declaration would mean a more vigorous approach to all human rights, including those of disabled persons. He assured the Conference of his full commitment to the effective and meaningful implementation of the results of the Conference.

Background to the Conference

On 18 December 1990, the General Assembly decided to convene a World Conference on Human Rights. Governments, United Nations specialized agencies and bodies, international and regional organizations and non-governmental organizations were invited to participate in the Conference and to assist in the preparatory process.

A Preparatory Committee was established, open to all States Members of the United Nations and of its specialized agencies. The Committee was charged with making proposals to the General Assembly on the Conference's agenda, participation and documentation and on preparatory meetings and activities at the international, regional and national levels. Non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and

Social Council were allowed to participate in the preparatory meetings as observers.

As part of the preparatory process, the General Assembly asked Member States to hold regional meetings to exchange views and highlight concerns specific to the region. The representatives of African States met at Tunis from 2 to 6 November 1992 and adopted a declaration, now referred to as the "Tunis Declaration". The representatives of Latin American and Caribbean States held a regional meeting at San José, Costa Rica, from 18 to 22 January 1993 and adopted the "San José Declaration on Human Rights", which, *inter alia*, included a number of recommendations on the human rights of disabled persons. The representatives of Asian States met in Bangkok from 29 March to 2 April 1993 and adopted the "Bangkok Declaration". The group of Western European and other States did not hold a separate regional meeting. In addition to those regional meetings, other meetings were held in various parts of the world. The recommendations and suggestions of those meetings were submitted to the Preparatory Committee at its fourth session, held at Geneva in March 1993.

A technician in Indonesia crafts an artificial leg from recycled aluminum.
UN photo 148987/Ian Steele

Specific issues addressed at the Conference

Contemporary trends and challenges

The Conference addressed a number of contemporary trends and challenges with respect to the realization of the human rights of women and men, especially those belonging to minorities and vulnerable groups. During the general debate, while most speakers affirmed the universality of human rights, some speakers said that human rights standards must be consistent with cultural, religious and regional particularities. In its final document, the Conference stated categorically that the universal nature of human rights and fundamental freedoms was beyond question. While such particularities were to be borne in mind, it was the duty of States, regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems, to promote and protect all such rights and freedoms. Stating that the promotion and protection of all human rights were the first responsibility of Governments, the Conference affirmed that they were especially a legitimate concern of the international community.

The Conference reaffirmed the right of all people, including those with disabilities, to self-determination, and recognized their right to take any legitimate action, in accordance with the Charter of United Nations, to realize that inalienable right. However, the Conference stated that this should not be construed as authorizing or encouraging any action which would dismember or impair, totally or in part, the territorial integrity or political unity of sovereign and independent States conducting themselves in compliance with the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples.

Recognizing the right to development of all people, including those with disabilities, the Conference recommended that the international community promote effective international cooperation for the realization of that right and the removal of obstacles to development.

Enhancing effectiveness of United Nations human rights mechanisms

The Conference called for increased coordination within the United Nations system and for the organizing of human rights training for international civil servants assigned to related work. It stressed the need to avoid an unnecessary growth of human rights instruments and urged States to consider limiting the extent of any reservations they had lodged when ratifying such instruments. It strongly recommended that efforts be undertaken to secure universal acceptance of those instruments.

The Conference recommended that the Centre for Human Rights coordinate a comprehensive programme to help States build and strengthen adequate national structures on human rights and the rule of law. It also recommended that each State consider drawing up a national action plan for the protection and promotion of human rights. It recommended that more resources be made available for the strengthening or establishment of regional human rights arrangements and called for the realization of the universal and inalienable right to development. In the above recommendations the interests of persons with disabilities should be systematically integrated.

High Commissioner for Human Rights

During the Conference the discussions centred on a proposal for the creation of a High Commissioner for Human Rights, who would have wide-ranging mandates to address human rights abuses. The Conference recommended that the General Assembly, when examining the report of the Conference at its forty-eighth session, in 1993, begin priority consideration of the question of the establishment of a High Commissioner for Human Rights for the promotion and protection **of all human rights**.

General Assembly passes resolution on mental health care principles

The rights of persons with mental illness are gradually being recognized. General Assembly resolution 46/119 on the protection of persons with mental illness and the improvement of mental health care, adopted in 1991, is considered to be a major achievement in line with the goals of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons. These principles were drafted by a working group of the Commission on Human Rights at the request of Member States. Among the issues and rights covered by this resolution are the empowerment and promotion of interests of persons with mental illness. Addressing special needs, advocacy groups are now in a stronger position to put forward their views on the fundamental need to empower mentally disabled persons.

It is being recognized that treatment principles should stress that physical restraint or involuntary seclusion should not be used, except as the only means available to prevent immediate harm to the client or others. There are also provisions to protect the client from psychosurgery and other irreversible treatments, which should not be carried out involuntarily. Every effort should be made to avoid involuntary admission, and people with mental illness, to the extent possible, have the right to live and work in the community and to be involved in decisions affecting them.

The resolution further points out that efforts should be made to ensure that Governments and institutions worldwide abide by the principles for the treatment of people with mental illness adopted by the General Assembly. The principles attempt to set forth due safeguards against hazards affecting persons with mental illness, without ignoring the fact that such provisions are particularly liable to be abused. If a national jurisdiction follows this balanced set of principles in drafting or amending domestic law and in instituting procedural modalities, both the rights of the mentally ill and improvements in mental health care can be accomplished.

NGO representative speaking at the Conference

At present there is insufficient monitoring of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/119 on the protection of persons with mental illness and the improvement of mental health care.

Joint statement by international NGOs at the World Conference on Human Rights for mental health and psychiatric rehabilitation

Globally there are 40 million persons disabled by severe and prolonged psychiatric illness, and many more psychosocially disabled and disadvantaged people. In many communities they are the most stigmatized and marginalized group. They have no access to medical care or rehabilitation, to an acceptable income, to proper housing, to work or to a normal social life. In times of recession they are given the lowest priority. In times of war they are simply forgotten. Very often they lose the right to self-determination, access to choices, or the possibility to act in their own interest.

In many institutions, including prisons, persons with psychiatric illness are often subject to gross transgressions of human rights.

In article 12 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the attainment of full mental health is recognized. This should be a worldwide social goal.

WE RECOMMEND THAT

•The present trend towards community care should be adequately resourced.

•More funds should be made available for research to explore and develop alternative and culturally appropriate support and healing systems, including the use of advocacy and self-help groups.

•Mental health care should be integrated into all aid and development programmes, with particular emphasis on vulnerable groups.

•Special emphasis should be given to public education and preventive programmes on mental illness.

•There should no longer be any discrimination against persons disabled by severe mental illness and psychosocial disorders, and their human rights should be protected.

WORLD FEDERATION
for
MENTAL HEALTH

WORLD ASSOCIATION
for
PSYCHOSOCIAL REHABILITATION

RICHMOND FELLOWSHIP INTERNATIONAL

Standard Rules adopted by the General Assembly*

Among recent efforts within the United Nations system to promote the implementation of the rights of disabled persons has been the work on the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities. The draft Standard Rules, which were elaborated by an Ad Hoc Open-Ended Working Group and finalized by the Commission for Social Development in February 1993, were approved

*The Standard Rules will be featured in the next issue of the *Bulletin*.

by the Economic and Social Council in July 1993 and adopted by the General Assembly on 20 December 1993.

The Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities underscore one of the guiding principles of the United Nations disability programme by setting standards to develop an environment fully accessible to persons with disabilities, instead of forcing them to adapt to the environment. The 22 Rules are grouped under the following headings: preconditions for equal participation, target areas for equal participation, and implementation measures. These measures stress the role of the Government in taking appropriate action to remove all obstacles preventing persons with disabilities from exercising their rights and freedoms. The Standard Rules instrument is not a simple compilation of existing norms and ideals but rather a concise set of practical tools for Governments, covering most aspects of life in society to ensure the full integration of persons with disabilities. In principle the Rules are universal. However, their application should take into consideration developmental, social and cultural differences in Member States. The Rules are accompanied by a monitoring mechanism that provides for the appointment of a Special Rapporteur to monitor their implementation and the creation of a panel of experts from international organizations of persons with disabilities to be consulted by the Special Rapporteur.

With the adoption of the Rules by the General Assembly, the focus during the biennium 1994-1995 will be on the worldwide promotion and implementation of the new United Nations instrument, through the provision of advisory missions to a number of countries and the organization of regional training seminars on the objectives and content of the Rules. Information material on the Rules is currently being prepared by the United Nations Secretariat.

For further information on the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities, please contact:

Disabled Persons Unit
Division for Social Policy and Development
Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development
DC 2-1302, P.O. Box 20
United Nations
New York, NY 10017
U.S.A.
Tel.: 212-963-3897/963-6765
Fax: 212-963-3062/963-1010

United Nations agencies and the World Conference on Human Rights

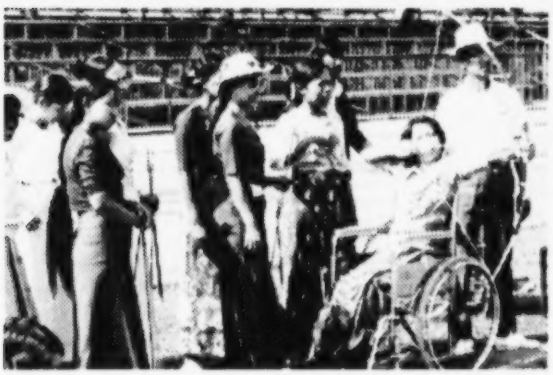
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

In its report submitted to the World Conference on Human Rights, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) expressed concern about the number of disabled people in its region, and how that number has been increasing, in particular as a consequence of automotive and industrial accidents. The number of elderly disabled persons is also very high. The rapidly spreading problem of drug abuse in the region, which is in part a manifestation of the inability of individuals to adapt to rapid social and economic change, is also cited as a factor leading to disability.

Armed conflict and civil unrest in the region are also cited as a problem. The report states that violence, particularly where perpetrated through the use of modern weapons of war, has caused widespread lifelong disability, psychological as well as physical, not only among the immediate survivors but also in their children.

The report stressed the need to ensure equalization of opportunities and increased accessibility for persons with disabilities. It focused on the need for enabling processes in society to assist the integration of disabled persons.

The report recognizes that the tendency in developing countries in the ESCAP region is for disability issues to be accorded low priority and to be dealt with by a single ministry, usually that of social welfare, with the result that disabled persons either are institutionalized or have limited access to human resource development programmes.



An archery competition at a special sports event for the disabled in Rangoon
UN photo 145616

Fewer than 10 per cent of the world's population participate in the process that shapes their lives

The 1993 *Human Development Report* of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) warns that economies are growing, leaving people behind in the process of development. Over the past 30 years, two thirds of economic growth in the developing world came from capital investment, and only one third from increased labour. UNDP, which is the world's largest multilateral development assistance agency, believes that people should take decisions that affect their lives at all levels of society. They should help formulate policy, design

programmes and take ownership of their own destinies. Such people-oriented development policies are essential for countries to shape the lives of their people. The *Human Development Report* also addresses the issue that when people live in conditions of poverty they do not have access to their **basic human rights.** With over one billion people still living in poverty, UNDP calls for targeting more resources to the poorest and most disadvantaged sectors of society.

The *Human Development Report* calls for development policies that not only generate economic growth but distribute the benefits equitably, that sustain development and that empower people to participate in socio-economic development and in the decisions that affect their lives.

The United Nations, in partnership with Governments and non-governmental organizations, has an indispensable role to play in promoting sustainable human development. Development should provide the population at large, including persons with disabilities, with greater educational and economic opportunities.

In pursuance of General Assembly resolution 47/88, paragraph 8 (*f*), the forthcoming version of the UNDP Human Development Index will include an evaluation of the way a society treats its disabled citizens as a factor of the quality of life in that society. The United Nations Statistical Division, the United Nations disability programme and UNDP have already begun preparatory work for the Index.

The factors to be considered in this context are to what extent barriers to full participation and equality for persons with disabilities have been removed and to what extent reasonable accommodation, accessible health services, education and employment are available to persons with disabilities, in particular those in developing countries. This is intended to be based on and linked with the areas of development of the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities. The new evaluation of countries' treatment of disabled persons is scheduled to be included in the 1994 *Human Development Report.*

Prevention of disability due to armed conflict

At the 1993 World Conference on Human Rights, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) dealt largely with the injuries and disabilities of children as a result of war violating their basic rights. Its overview showed the effects of such events on the children of the world. More than 4 million children have been physically disabled in wars during the past decade and untold numbers have been psychologically traumatized by exposure to the brutalities of armed conflict.

Handicapped person working in an umbrella factory in Addis Ababa UN photo 146127/International Labour Office

Rights of children

Other situations leading to the disablement of children were also addressed by UNICEF, including widespread, easily preventable diseases. UNICEF has proved that minimal measures can be taken to counter many disabilities effectively. By distributing vitamin A capsules and iodizing salt, for instance, large numbers of cases of childhood-acquired blindness and gross mental handicaps could be prevented. UNICEF considers that children's basic rights to health should be addressed by using basic, inexpensive technologies.

Rights of persons with disabilities in the labour-market

At the World Conference on Human Rights, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) dealt primarily with disability and employment. The ILO's main focus in this field was on the need to ensure access to work and equitable income for disabled members of the workforce. It called on Governments to implement legislation to help meet this and other goals. The unfair and disadvantaged position of disabled employees and those seeking employment was clearly described by the ILO at the Conference. Emphasis was given to the precariousness of the position of disabled workers, including their lack of opportunity for advancement and their relatively low salaries.

The ILO referred to the segregation of work and distinct separation of specific tasks for people with certain types of disabilities and pointed out that they are generally being steered in this direction regardless of their inclinations or goals. This and other types of discrimination were addressed, particularly those which do not allow people with disabilities access to equivalent education and vocational training, thus severely limiting their competitiveness.

The ILO provided a description of its policies to promote a more accommodating environment for the integration of disabled people into employment, largely by strengthening the role of employers' and workers' organizations. The ILO cooperated closely with the United Nations disability programme during the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons and was involved in drafting the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities.

Disabled persons' rights promoted through community-based rehabilitation

In its presentation to the World Conference on Human Rights, the World Health Organization (WHO) described the benefits and the promotion of the rights of people with disabilities through community-based rehabilitation (CBR), a strategy for ensuring that basic rehabilitation is available to disabled people in the same way that health services are available to all people in the community. CBR includes the transfer of knowledge and skills for rehabilitation activities to disabled persons, their families and the community, and the integration of disabled children into schoolwork and adults into social settings within the community. WHO emphasized that the support required for CBR is multisectoral and involves, in particular, health, education, labour and social services. The organization remains committed to working with other United Nations agencies, Governments and non-governmental organizations to promote the further development and expansion of CBR and the necessary support services.

Country profiles

AUSTRALIA

The Australian Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission has the function of initiating public inquiries. It has served as a potential model for other countries considering ways of dealing with situations which involve people who do not have the financial or social resources to lodge individual complaints. The Commission is at present conducting a national inquiry into the human rights of people affected by mental illness—principally on the basis of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons and the Principles for the Protection of Persons with Mental Illness and for the Improvement of Mental Health Care. The inquiry has already received hundreds of written submissions and taken oral evidence from several hundred people affected by mental illness and organizations representing them, as well as families and carers, experts and government authorities. This inquiry is also to address the issue of general rights to treatment, rehabilitation, education, counselling and other social services. Also to be included are rights to economic and social security, a decent living standard and protection from discrimination (primarily in employment and social aspects of life).

The Australian Commission has also employed the help of major disability-related non-governmental organizations in the preparation of their national disability-related legislation. The Commission has been working on research and reports dealing with disability and discrimination in Australia. It is active in the preparation of government policy and legislation. In several cases it has proved that it serves as a valuable link between government and non-governmental organizations.

AUSTRIA

Bearing in mind the importance of advancing the national and international protection and promotion of human rights, Austria informed the international community, during the World Conference on Human Rights, that it is facilitating the protection of the human rights of disabled persons. The Austrian representative stated that Austria promotes in particular the implementation of United Nations activities within the framework of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons. Together with approximately 73 countries, Austria was actively involved in the elaboration of the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities. In facing this challenge to the human rights community, Austria has a key role to play in monitoring the implementation of this instrument effectively.

JAPAN

Reaffirming its faith in fundamental human rights, Japan reiterated at the World Conference on Human Rights the importance of all countries' respecting fundamental human rights, and that it was particularly important to promote the enjoyment of human rights by vulnerable groups, among whom were disabled persons. Japan addressed specifically the economic and social rights to development, and stressed that democratization is required at all levels among national population groups and throughout the international community. As human rights and democracy are inseparable, Japan has maintained an increasingly active role in promoting them.

SPAIN

In order to protect the human rights of disabled persons, Spain has adopted a national plan of action that emphasizes the integration of disabled persons into the mainstream of society. Disability legislation governs the protection of education, training, employment and accessibility, the prevention of disability, and social services. During the Conference proceedings the representative of Spain underscored the need for Member States to start the work on integrating the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities into existing human rights conventions. Spain was an active member of the ad hoc Working Group which elaborated the Standard Rules.

Role of non-governmental organizations at the Conference

Non-governmental organizations, including organizations of disabled persons, played an unprecedented role at the Conference. These organizations held parallel activities, such as workshops, hearings and panel discussions, at the Conference site itself. Another historic milestone was reached when

the results of the International Non-Governmental Organization Forum were presented in a formal meeting of the Drafting Committee. On 16 June, the International Non-Governmental Coordinating Committee presented the report of the Forum: "All Human Rights for All".

In its final declaration, the Conference acknowledged the contribution by non-governmental organizations to the process of **standard-setting** in the field of human rights. It emphasized the importance of continued dialogue and cooperation between Governments, non-governmental organizations, and consumer groups, which should be free to carry out their human rights activities without interference.

It was estimated that the 119 representatives of non-governmental organizations (e.g., Rehabilitation International, International League of Societies for the Mentally Handicapped, World Blind Union and Disabled Peoples' International) who addressed the plenary during the general debate represented a broad range of groups, including women, indigenous people, children, refugees and disabled persons, as well as persons concerned with torture and other human rights violations.

Focus on the rights of deaf people

Using the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a basis, the World Federation of the Deaf informed the World Conference on Human Rights that the rights to freedom of expression and opinion are frequently violated in the case of deaf people, resulting in inadequate opportunity for education and employment. The Conference took note of the rights of deaf people and of the need to act upon and claim their rights to their own language as equal citizens.

The realization of the human rights of deaf people, largely dependent on the acceptance of sign language, is a goal of the World Federation of the Deaf. The recent action of the United Nations on the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities is also intended to encourage Governments to give more recognition, *inter alia*, to sign language.

Prior to the Conference and in order to focus on the human rights dimension of deafness, a meeting was held between the World Federation of the Deaf and the Secretary-General of the World Conference on Human Rights, Ibrahima Fall. Discussions at that meeting indicated that the Conference would be an excellent forum for bringing up the human rights issues of deaf persons. Mr. Fall promised to help bring the linguistic aspect of deafness to the attention of other United Nations organs for further consideration, and noted that deaf persons should be considered a linguistic minority. Recognition of deaf persons as a linguistic minority and respect for their human rights go hand in hand.

International Conference on "Beyond Normalization Towards One Society for All", Reykjavik, Iceland, 1-3 June 1994

The Government of Iceland has announced its endorsement of an international conference that presents a setting for an exchange of life-enhancing opportunities for people with disabilities. The conference is being organized by national umbrella organizations of disabled persons in Iceland, in cooperation with the United Nations. The three main themes of the conference are as follows: Beyond Normalization, One Society for All, and Putting Awareness into Action. For more information, please contact Mrs. Asta B. Thorsteinsdottir, President, Thrsokahjalp, Suourlandsbraut 22, 108 Reykjavik, Iceland, Tel. 91-67-9390, Fax 91-67-92-72.

NEW ADDRESS OF THE UNITED NATIONS DISABILITY PROGRAMME

Disabled Persons Unit

Division for Social Policy and Development

Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development (DPCSD)

DC2-1302

Two United Nations Plaza

New York, N.Y. 10017

U.S.A.

Tel.: 1-212-963-3897/6765

Fax: 1-212-963-3062/1010

TTY/TDD 1-212-963-8461

94-93211—October 1994—2,500

Litho in United Nations, New York, USA